## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mall will beat the tak of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York the con-THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Setteristy, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum: the European Edition occur Wolsselw, at six cents percopy; \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, ce \$6 12 to any part of the Cantinent, both to include postupe, the Carlyarine Edition on the lat, 11th and 21st of each month, at six THE FAMILY BERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per cops, or \$2 per annum.

\*\*YOLUNEARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
sers, solicited from any quarter of the world; if week, will be
thereifly paid for, 02 Our Foreign Correspondents are
\*\*Assircularity Regussien to Seah all Lexitess and Facetherefly pain for Particular Requisition to Shall and Particular Regularity Ages sent of Ages and Ages and Ages aftertisements to return rejected communications.
ADVERTHERMENTS recursed energy days advertisements inberted in the WERKLY HURALD, FARILY HERALD, and in the
California and European Editions.
JOB PRINTING accounted with neutross, chappess and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.-PROP. HERRMANN WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- THE CUP AND THE LIP. WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway .- THE NEW

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-SEVEN SO NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—THE SPIRIT FRIEND BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-EQUESTRIAN PERFORM-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Day BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way.—Darkies in the Tent. STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, Broadway.-Fox & SHARP-

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 589 Broadway. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Songs DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—Magic Lauret.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.-DRAWING AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—Songs, Bal-

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery. METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway-

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.-Matinee at One New York, Saturday, October 12, 1861.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

It takes several hours, even with the aid of vast mprovements in our mechanical department, to print our large and increasing daily edition. We are therefore compelled to call once more upon advertisers to have their business notices sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

## THE SITUATION.

Up to eleven o'clock last night all was quiet on the lines of the Potomac. General McClellan paid a visit to all the posts and returned late in the afternoon, finding everything in complete condi-Lion. The rebel batteries on the lower Potomac showed no signs of life, nor any disposition to molest our vessels.

Despatches from the Gulf squadron state that the whole line of coast, from Galveston to the Florida reefs, is in a perfect state of blockade, and the garrison at Fort Pickens is in a position to attack Pensacola and the adjoining forts of McRea and Barrancas.

The Northwestern States are evincing the ut most activity in preparing for the defence of Sheir soil in case of any reverses to the Union army in Missouri. The Governors of Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa are using every exertion to put the able-bodied population into service, and in this respect are setting a worthy example to the Eastern States. Governor Kirkwold, of Iowa, has Issued an important circular for the full organizaour despatches\_of to-day. Governor Ramsay, of Minnesota, is in Washington, and has obtained authority to raise a large force in his State. Governor Yates, of Illinois, has also obtained a million of dollars from the government, and a large number of guns for the equipment of the

Nothing of importance has transpired at Fortress Monroe. During the heavy storm on Thursday pight two rebel steamers came down the river with the intention of running the blockade, but finding Shamselves observed they returned. This event caused an alarm at the fortress for a short time.

The intelligence from Missouri is not very im. portant. A scout had just arrived at Jefferson City from Springfield, and reported at headquarters that there were only 1,000 rebels at that place. He also learned that Ben. McCulloch was at Camp Jackson, with only 150 men, waiting for reinforcements from Arkansas. A large party of McCulloch's force, who were with him at the battle of Wilson's creek, were with General Price at Lexington, and the rest are with General Hardee. Ben. McCulloch expects to join General Price at Sac river about the 26th instant, and the combined Torces then expect to march on Jefferson City. This information was credited at the Missouri papital.

Quite a brilliant affair took place in Kentucky recently. Intelligence having reached Flemingsburg that a party of three hundred rebels were advancing on Hillsboro for the purpose of burning that place and attacking Flemingsburg, a force of fifty Home Guard (Union), under Lieutenants Sadler and Sargeant, went out to intercept them. They came upon them in a barn near the former place, and dispersed them in all directions by a heavy fire in about twenty minutes. The Union troops lost three killed and two wounded, but they captured 127 Enfield rifles and a large number of sabres, bowie knives and cavalry accourrements. Enlisting for the Union is progressing rapidly in Kentucky, while the rebels are said to be very much dis-

The Asia brings European advices to the 20th of September-two days later. The London Times, having announced that the three allied Powers contemplated an invasion of the soil of Mexico, the government organ-the London Post-contradicts the stagment, and repeats the assertion that a grand navel demonstration against the republic, and the sequestration of the customs revenues to payment of the bebts, is all that is contemplated by England, France and Spain. The treaty was hot signed at the latest moment, and the Paris Pairie states that Napoleon and some hesitation in d ing 50. A French war ship had been, however, York is \$2,603,018; but if paid by the State Treais dered from Brest to the Gulf of Mexico. The lowly mirecely to the government the appears will

London Times says that President Lincoln approves of the intended demonstration. The war news from America was still anxiously looked for in Paris and London, and one of our correspondents in the first named city again declares that Napoleon will be found an enemy to the Union, should our arms sustain another reverse. The effect of the war, so far, was very injurious to the manufacturing interests of Lyons.

The English Board of Trade returns for Augus show that the exports to the United States had fallen off during the month of August over a quarter of a million of pounds sterling in value, when compared with those for the month of August, 1860. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, in his speech at Herts, acknowledged that the European monarchies were jealous of the overshadowing power and influence of the United States, and hence he, with, we pre sume, others of his class, wished for the dissolution of the confederacy.

The United States squadron on the China coa is on its way home, with the exception of one small vessel, which had gone to Shanghae to over haul a schooner which was fitting out, it was said, as a rebel privateer in that port.

THE NEWS. The Asia, from Liverpool on the 28th an

ucenstown on the 29th ultimo, reached this port resterday morning. Her news is two days later. The advance in the price of cotton in the Live pool market on the week was from three-eighths to half a penny per pound. The quotations have al-ready been received by the Norwegian. Flour ready was quiet and tending downwards in Liverpool. sols closed in London on the 28th of Septem ber at 93 a 9314. The British Board of Trade re turns for September show a large falling off in th exports, the reduction, compared with the corres ling month of last year, being £1,197,764, or nearly nine per cent. The largest diminution i under the head of iron and steel; cotton, woolle and linen goods likewise figure for a reduction The value of cotton goods shipped to the United States was £38,564, while in August, 1860, it was

nsiderable agitation still prevailed in Hungary and portions of Italy. The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount from five to five and a half per cent. The Spanish government refused to se any ruling Power for Naples except the recognise any ruling Power for Naples except the ex King Francis the Second. So it was thought the representative of Victor Emanuel would leave Madrid very soon, after breaking off diplomatic relations with Opeen Isabella.

The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool 2d and Queenstown 3d insts., passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon en route for this port. Her advices are four days later than those brought by the Asia. A telegraphic summary of the news is given in

A very curious calculation has been made relative to the Union troops on the banks of the Poto mac. Taking as a basis the regular allowance o room that is required for a soldier to stand up right, and with his musket at "shoulder arms." and placing them in close single file, it would re quire the whole roadway from Jersey City to the capital to form the line. If the same troops had to be reviewed it would take a railway train, going at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, over fourteen hours to pass along the line of soldiers. The various rumors which have been put affoat

from time to time concerning the deaths of some of the rebel leaders in the South all produced the effect, no doubt intended, of keeping alive the ex citement, but in our opinion that description of sensation reports ought now to be dispensed with They are about "played out." First we had the announcement of the death of Beauregard, who was killed by one of the big guns of Fort Sumter with full descriptions of his funeral, which was at tended in Charleston by a number of "reliable" ladies and gentlemen, who subsequently made their escape from Secessia under great difficulties. Ther Jeff. Davis died at Richmond, and all the rebe flags from the Potomac to Manassas Junction were seen at half-mast, and even crape was observed or the arms of some of the rebel military officers in the Southern army. The body of the President of the bogus confederacy was hardly allowed to get cold before Sterling Price and Bion of an army of defence, which will be found in Ben. McCulloch were killed by the telegraph battle of Davis' Creek, in Missouri, Hon John C. Breckinridge, of course, having lived too long, was next shuffled off the stage of existence, and sent "to that bourne from whence no travelle returns." All these gentlemen having, in the course of time, turned up alive and kicking, it seems that the old reports are now to be revived in the hope, we suppose, of creating new sensa-tions. Ben. McCulloch has been killed again, and his son has, according to that report, stepped into his father's shoes. Unfortunately for this last rumor its free currency has been checked by the general knowledge that young Ben, is a myth, not having any real existence, and therefore, if a portion of the rebel forces are still under the com mand of a man bearing that name, he is none other than old Ben himself.

Mr. Bernays, Consul to Zurich, writes that he has received his exequatur, and has been duly in

The enlistments in the northern counties of this State are going on now more rapidly than ever-The business of the hunters, lumbermen and farmers is now getting slack, and they are falling into The quota of Hamilton county, in this State, of

the five hundred thousand troops called for by Congress, is only seventy-nine. Staten Island ha six hundred and forty-eight men to raise. The salt manufacturers on the Kanawha, Va.

have suffered a loss in property, by the recent flood, of three hundred thousand dollars. Some of them have been nearly ruined.

Wm. Michael, J. Sydney Hall, B. Rush Dallam, Wm. Wilson, James Halloway, Eldridge Gallup, Augustus Hoffman and Robert Smith, all charged with treason and bridge burning, were admitted to bail in Baltimore on the 9th inst., each in the sum

There are now stored in the Arsenal at Harris burg. Pa., 12,000 stand of arms, 43 brass six pounders, I brass eighteen-pounder, 4 brass sixpounders brought to this country by Lafayette as present from the King of France to the Conti nental Congress, 600 horse pistols, 600 cavalry sabres, 10,000 sets complete infantry accoura ents, and 750,000 rounds of cartridges.

The report of the liquor agent of New London Conn., shows the following sales during the past

 Alcohol for chemical purposes.
 19

 Alcohol for mechanical purposes.
 54

 Liquors for "medicinal" purposes.
 1,611

Price's men are deserting and returning to their s, having got quite enough of soldiering among the rebels. Many of them have arrived in t. Joseph, and announced their intentions to be

There are eight or ten thousand bales of cotton

The Governor of Connecticut has called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that fifteen per cent of the government direct tax apportioned to that State may be saved by a prompt assumption of the amount. The sum to be raised in New

be reduced \$300,597, which is quite an item when the great cause of our Union and the people of we take into consideration the heavy burthen which the taxpayers will be compelled to shoulder in 1862.

The election in Ohio was entirely a one-sided affair. As an evidence of this fact we give the returns of the vote for Governor of a few towns in

Niles Solon. Bedford.

The Board of Excise will positively hold its last session on the 18th instant. The number of liactively engaged in taking the names and residences of all unlicensed liquor dealers, and will make their report in a few days. The following named persons were imprisoned for selling liquor without license since our last report:-Maher, of 120 Clinton place; Henry Schlobohn, of 138 West Twentieth street; Henry Meze, of 13 Sixth avenue; Gustavus A. Seidel, of 137 Sixth street; John W. Kane, of the steamboat City of Boston; Peter Reinhardt, of 135 Bowery; John Car-penter, of 118 East Fourteenth street; Philip O'Neill, of No. 4 Hall place, and Peter Hass, o

No. 7 Essex street.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, while the sales embraced about 500 a 600 bales, closing on the basis of 213c. for middling uplands. The stock of American cot ton in Liverpeol on the 27th September was 444,500 bales, against 715,500 do. at the same time last year—showing a decrease of 271,000 bales. The stock of all kinds amounted to 751,700 bales, against 902,500 last year-showing a decrease of 150,800 bales. The decrease imports, compared with the same period in 1860, amounted to 257,155 bales. The flour market was heavy, an rom 5c. a 10c. lower, while sales were to a fair extent vious day were sustained, with tolorably active sales, in part for export and in part for milling. Corn was rathe asier, though in good export request, with sales of good to prime Western mixed, for shipment, at 66c. a 56 ½c., and small lots of choice do. sold at 57c. Pork was steady, full weight at \$15; prime, \$9 75 a \$10. The governmen \$15 20. There was rather more animation in the sugamarket. Prices were steady, with sales of about 1,200 hhds., at rates given in another place. Coffee was steady and sales of 300 bags Rio were made on private terms. Freights were sustained, though somewhat less active to British ports. They were firm for France, and wheat was engaged at 25c., and flour at 95c.

Our Civil War in England and France

King Cotton Dethroned by King Corn. We no longer entertain any apprehension of any offensive intervention on the part of England or France in behalf of the independence of our rebellious Confederate States England is seriously troubled about cotton. Her stocks are falling short; and, with the abso lute suspension of her American supplies, her cotton mills must soon be stopped to an extent which will cast upon the parish some three or four millions of her manufacturing operatives Hence the malignant manifestations for some months past of English cotton sympathy for the cause of our Southern rebellion. The silk manufacturers of Lyons have also discovered the importance of their trade with our Southern States. The wives and daughters of our cotton planters are prodigal consumers of silk goods; but these customers are now cut off by "Lin coln's blockade." Hence a strong petition from Lyons was lately addressed to the Emperor Napoleon, but without avail, in behalf of some intervention which will bring Lyons and New Orleans again into free communication with each other. France, too, consumes a large amount of American raw cotton.

But still we are now confident that the government of the United States, in some other articles of trade, holds the balance of power in England and France over cotton, and tobacco, and sugar, and rice, and all the British and French manufactures usually exchanged for these Southern products. In a word, the short bread crops of the present year in England and France render our surplus breadstuffs not only of more importance in this crisis to those countries than Southern cotton, but more an object to England than the success of our Southern rebellion. It is estinated that the deficiencies in the bread group of England and France this year will call for foreign supplies to the extent of at least one hundred millions of bushels of grain. This deficlency will tax the resources of Odessa and Chi. cago; so that, upon this parameunt question of bread. England and France are now under bonds to keep the peace with Russia and the United

Providentially, too, North and South, the United States are favored this year with an unparalleled vield of cereals. The consequent advantages to our loyal States will exceed all our late anticipations. We shall probably have as this year's product in our loyal States, and in our two great staples of Indian corn and wheat, an aggregate of five hundred millions of bushels. We dare say that with the continuance of our late domestic peace establishment thirty or forty millions of this aggregate would have been absorbed in bread, pork and whiskey by our Southern cotton States. But the Southern necessities of this great rebellion have resulted in the production of something approximating a self-sustaining Southern crop of breadstuffs. Our Northern surplus, therefore, usually consumed in the South, will now find its way to Europe, and it will all be wanted there.

Last year our total exports of wheat and wheaten flour, and Indian corn and meal, to all foreign nations, did not exceed twenty-three millions of dollars. For the ensuing year, beginning with September last, out of our five hundred millions of bushels of wheat and Indian corn, and from the surplus on hand from last year, our loyal States ought to be able to export breadstuffs to the value of at least sixty millions of dollars. Already grain of all kinds is arriving at Chicago at the rate of two millions of bushels per week, and an amount ranging from one to two millions is weekly shipped from New York, chiefly for the ports of England and France. Our shipping interest has thus already received a great impulse, and before long such will probably be the demand for vessels for the transportation of breadstuffs to Europe that our shipowners will hardly feel the loss of the cot-

ton trade. From a statement before us it appears that we have saved during the last nine months eighty-five millions of dollars in our diminished imports, which will give us one hundred and fourteen millions for the year. This, added to the increased value of our exports, will give us perhaps two hundred millions for the productive wealth of the country above what it was a year ago. Mean at Memphis, Tenn., awaiting confiscation on the time, the money which the government is expending for this war is diffused among our own people, while for the bulk of our commercial exports we are getting and shall continue to receive the solid equivalent of specie.

This stupendous civil war of ours, therefore with all its drawbacks upon our prosperity, i. not tricavae some componenting war ananger to

our loval States. King Cotton is already dethroned, and King Corn stands above him in England and France. The end of this rebellion will be the end of our Southern monopoly of cotton, we apprehend: but even in this result there will be a great enduring good; for all these Southern visions of a great exclusive Southern cotton producing monopoly and empire will be extinguished, and our revolted States will thus all the more readily be restored and blended with the general interests of the Union which they have so foolishly taken up

arms to destroy. Meantime, if our Southern cotton planters would realize a compensating price for their crop of the present year, let them combine to bring our revolted States back into the Union without delay; for if this rebellion shall continue beyond the present winter, England, having survived the pressure of her immediate American deficiencies, will take care for the year to come to be supplied from other sources. We dare say that in the single article of this year's and next year's crop of cotton the difference to the South between submission to the Union now and a prolongation of the rebellion till next May will be as the difference between saving and losing one hundred millions of dollars, to say nothing of contraband negroes and the general wastages of fire and

THE PEACE PARTY AND THE LATE SETEET COMMISSIONER.-Major General Gustavus W Smith, of the rebel army, but lately the incumbent of the Street Commissioner's Department, in this city, is a man of the most enlarged and statesmanlike views respecting our national matters. He was carefully educated at West Point, distinguished himself during the Mexican war, and has acquired the highest distinction throughout the country as an officer. He filled the office of Street Commissioner with purity and ability, carefully eschewing affiliation with the miserable, venal plunderers of the metropolis, and holding nimself entirely aloof from the paltry intrigues by which most of our local politicians are dis graced. The field of his action was wide and large, nor did he leave here until he had carefully organized an anti-Union combination, which under the various names of peace party, &c., was prepared to rise up in aid of the South. so soon as the armies of Lee, Beauregard and Johnston should have passed the Potomac, occunied Maryland, and advanced upon Philadelphia Such a result of the war was confidently expected a few weeks since, and then under the uspices of the rebel faction here there might have been no small amount of mischief. It is certain that neither Mr. Smith nor his deputy Mr. Lovell, also an officer of the highest character and talent, left New York until they had matured their plans, obtained a firm hold of some of our local party organizations, and left behind them representatives, perhaps among some of the very candidates that are being put forward to office, to carry out their programme. It is the duty of every good citizen to scrutinize the names presented to the community and not to vote for any one who is directly or indirectly tainted with

BLOCKADE OF NEW ORLEANS-ORIGINAL METHOD OF DOING THE THING .- It appears, by despatch from New Orleans of the 4th inst. to the Richmond Examiner, that the blockading squadron have dug a passage through the mud of one of the five mouths of the Mississippi to the land which commands the whole five of them, and now have the Vincennes, Water Witch and two other vessels of the squadron o protect the erection of batteries which, in less than a week, will command all the passes of the Mississippi to the Ocean. This work will absolutely control the communication of New Orleans with the sea, and will do the same service as would twenty ships. This news is an of our people, and it is also a proof that when the war is concluded, and the South is restored to the Union, the republic will be to the nations of Europe what Bulwer so much feared it would be till the present trouble-a big cloud, a cloud to overshadow them, and a cloud charged with electricity, ready to hurl its thunders upon them when provoked to a collision. The war will develope the weak points in our coast defences, and at its close we will know how to fortify them so as to render the whole line of coast impregnable against foreign invasion. The proficiency, too, acquired in the military art by practice and experience will enable us to cope with all the modern improvements of Europe, and brice out our generals while the boundless resources of the country will sustain as in the longest struggle, and the most powerful nations at war with us must succumb from sheer exhaustion and want of means. In six months a volunteer military force is placed in the field, North and South, such as England could not raise in seven years.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA .- The theory of the balance of power in Europe has conjured into existence, since the peace of 1815, armies of the most stupendous magnitude, The energies of every foreign monarchy have been mainly employed, and the treasure of each European nation has been wasted, for nearly half a century, in keeping up the largest military armaments of which they were capable. Austria, France, Prussia and Russia bave armies, ranging from half a million of men up to eight hundred thousand, and Great Britain has in all of its possessions five hundred thensand troops. Until within half a year we had no considerable army in the United States, but the exigencies of the period have compelled all parts of the country to put forth a portion of their strength, and behold, North and South, there are over three-quarters of a million of men in the field well drilled and disciplined. and capable of the noblest and most ambitious undertakings. When the war is ended this stupendous force will be ready to turn its attention to outside enemies, and will be glad of the occasion, if necessity should require it, or sweeping every vestige of alien deminion from the American continent. Our navy and army are already able to cope with any people in the world, and the time may very speedily come to teach the lesson that neither our rights nor our dignity can be disregarded with impu-

NAVAL CHANGES.-We see that several important changes are being made in the com. nand of our frightes and other vessels of war. The officers to whom they are being given are nen of capacity, energy and undoubted loyalty. Had this been done some months earlier we should not have bad so many complaints out the escape of privateers and the running

WHAT THE REBELS TEINK OF FORTRESS MON-ROE .- From a variety of indications it is evident that the attention of the rebels is just now concentrating on Fortress Monroe. The accumulation of Confederate troops in its neighbor. hood, and the unsuccessful effort made the night before last by a couple of their war vessels to escape under cover of the darkness, prove the importance of that position in their eyes. If there were any doubt upon the point it would be removed by the Richmond Examiner, which says that the "important Fortress of Monroe which would now be worth a million a day to us,

was surrendered to the Yankees." This being admitted, every effort should be made by the government to render the fort impregnable. A reinforcement of fifteen or twen ty regiments would not be more than is required to accomplish that important object. There are enough troops in Washington at present to enable the Secretary of War to divert in that direction some of the new regiments which are being daily forwarded by the Eastern States.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE ABOLITION OR-

gans.-The "little villains" of the Times try to shirk the severe castigation recently bestowed upon them by the venerable Archbishop Hughes, in his admirable reply to he abolition tirades of Orestes A. Brownson, by pretending that he did not write it, and administering a dese of flattery. The Times people do not care to have their anti-popery, anti-Union antecedents unnecessarily ventilated, and do wisely to hold their peace on the subject. The scolding old women of the Tribune are, on the contrary, glad of anything which will divert attention from their faces, pale with fear of receiving their just deserts for treason and Garrisonian secession and take every opportunity of lauding Brownson to the skies, and of indirectly casting dirt upon the Archbishop. In a late summary of Brownson's article, the frightened philosophers of the Tribune endeavor to make out that his schismatical teachings are genuine Catholic doctrine, and leave the Archbishop in the position of showing ignorance upon the very subjects of which he is the legitimate and authorized expositor. The truth is that the grave and candid article of Archbishop Hughes has thrown consternation into the abolition camp. It has taught the country that Catholics are necessarily conservative on the great questions of the day, and that they will always preserve a serried, unwavering front against the abominable demagogism and efforts to undermine our free government, which characterize such journals as the Times and Tribune.

BARROOM BRAVES .- While so many of our loyal citizens are engaged in the service of their country on the frontier of the mebel States, and hundreds of thousands of lives are voluntarily exposed to the vicissitudes of war, for the sake of preserving the integrity of the Union, it is pitiable to behold the conduct of many of their uniformed caricaturists who remain at home Epauletted individuals, affecting the rank of colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants of the federal army, are to be found day and night week in and week out, in the barrooms and places of public resort of this city, with no apparent occupation but loafing, swearing and drinking, and who cast bad odor upon the honorable profession they represent by their equivocal demeanor and practices. Some action ought to be taken on this subject. Those who belong to the forces of the United States ought to be more actively engaged than in idling and boasting, or else be forbidden to flaunt the buttons and stripes out of which they are endeavoring to make social capital.

BLAIR'S CHARGES AGAINST FREMONT .- According to military law, it is necessary that charges brought by subordinate officers before the War Department should be presented by their commander-in-chief. Thus Colonel Blair was compelled to make General Fremout himself the medium of communicating his recent charges o the government The latter whole matter by quietly putting the document in his pocket, and making off with it in the direction of Lexington. This explains why the Secretary of War has not received any official notice yet respecting this important matter.

THE GREAT PLAYING MATCH .-- A meeting of the firen will be held at the Gotham, in the Bowery, near Houston street, this evening, to arrange the progr great playing match which takes place on Thanksgiving day. This will be the most spiendid affair of the kind ever seen in this country.

Central Park Concerts.

Should the weather prove fine this afternoon another of Dodworth's concerts will be given on the Green in the Central Park. The hour of commencement will be half-past three o'clock, and the following programme is to

PART I.

1. Overture to "Stradella" Flotow.

2. Leap Year Polka II. B Dodworth.

3. Aria, "Brightest Eyes" Stigelli.

4. March Hongroise Pair II.

5. Selection from "Martha" Flotow

6. Waitz, "The Ida" Flotow

7. Univers 5. Selection from "Martha". Flotow.
6. Waltz, "The tha". H. B. Dodworth.
7. Quicketep, from "Lurlino". W. V. Wallace.
8. Danish and Nerwegian National Melodies. 9. Grand Selection from "Sicilian Vespers",.....Verdi 10. "Vive L'America". Millard.
11. Song, "Why do I weep for theer". W. V. Wallace.
12. Fireman's Gallop. Stakny.
National Modley.

Charles Haie, iss. of the of the Haie, Esq., editor of the Fosten Advertisar Europe in the steamship Persia on Wednesday

Colonel Collum, of the United States Army, is step-ping at the New York Hotel. ping at the New York 1990e.

General Tyler, of the United States Army: W. Du Bois, of Roston; R. C. Brewster, of Roston, and H. H. Martin and wile, of Albany, are steeping at the Everett House.

G. S. Howland and wife, of New York; G. H. L. Jackson, of Michigan, and R. T. Lieyd, of Philadeiphia, are steeping at the Gramercy Park Hotel.

stepping at the Gramercy Park Hotel.

Ir. D. Sage, of Beston: Dwight Townsend and wife, of Station Island; C. E. Hall, of Maddictown; C. A. L. Richards, of Inflated-hia J. H. Stater and W. F. Stevers and daughters, of Paubury, and Alis. James Lixon and daughters of Hartford, are stopping at the Albemarie Hotel.

Commodore Stedman and S. W. Freston, of the United States Navy, Colonel Ficiober Webster, of the United States Navy, Colonel Ficiober Webster, of the United States Navy, Colonel Ficiober Webster, of the United States Array, James Monteith and Miss S. Cushman, of London, W. Willis and C. H. Crane, of Pertiand, Me., Edward De Russey, of New Jersey W. H. Watsen, of Wisconsin; S. Tyler and C. A. Jewett, of Hartford; Mr. McLeilan and wire, and Miss Watts, of Kentacky, Miss Herritt, of St. Louis; Thomas Appletion, of Massachusetts; beter Clegher, of Utlea, and John H. Nicola, of Salem, Mass., are stopping at the Aster House.

Election of Directors of the Missouri and
Western Telegraph Commany.
St. Laus, Cct. II, 1861.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri an Western Telegraph Company, held in this city, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the

Join H. Fighteer, Chas. s. Cobbins, Clas. J. Oaborn, H. Walle, Anem Steger, Chas. Davenport a. \* Wm. Heater.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Director Chim. Lavorport, of Cincinnal, was elected President and J. R. Elwood, of Rochester, Socretary and Treasurer;

Merkets.

Borrats, Oct. 11—P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand; Chicago spring
ections Ic. a 2c, since last sales sales 22,000 bushess
hicagospring at 980, a 30c, 0,500 bushess red Indiana
104, 3,000 bushess white do \$10 at \$110. Corn steady,
ales, 2,000 bushess at 30 Nc, 20,000 bushess 40c. Canal
receive Scare.

Oswago, Oct. 11-P. M. Owego, 06: 11-7: M.
Floar in moderate defined sales at \$5 25 for fancy from ayoing wheat. Wheat dult sales 6,200 bushels winter red indicate, private terms. Corn scarce, no sales. Bay without indicate change, gales 8,000 bushes. Pay Quinte 50c 5 5c. Rye in fair demand saled 12,000 bushes. Carolina 60c. to arrive. Peas source sales 8,000 bushes Canadian 60c. to arrive. Oaks source sales 9,000 bushes Canadian 60c., to arrive. Oaks source and quiet. NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW OFF CAPERACE

FOUR DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

English Views of Gen. Fremont's Proclamation.

Russian Prediction of the Recognition or the Rebels by France.

The Negotiations Relative to Intervention in Mexico Still Pending.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS QUIET,

&co., &e

Sr. Jonns, N. F., Oct. 11, 1861.

The steamship Glasgow, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, Oot. 2, via Queenstown, Thursday the 3d, passed Cape Race at five o'clock this afternoon, en roule to New York. She was boarded by the news yacht of the press, and the regular news despatch obtained. The dates by the Giasgow are four days later than per steamship Asia at New York.

The London Times, in an article expatiating on the recent proclamation of Major General Frement, says this document is not to be wondered at, and the adoption of the abolition doctrine may, if the strife goes on, be sue cessfully urged upon the United States government fears the result of such a measure would not be actory.

The St. Petersburg Bee predicts the early recognition by

France of the Southern confederacy.

The Paris Constitutionnel asserts that the negotiations

elative to the intervention in Mexico have reac definite result. No convention whatever has yet been drawn up.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty went into opera-

tion the 1st inst. An imperial decree opens the prin French ports for the importation of cotton and w yearns from England and Belgium.

A London company is being formed for cotton cultiva-tion at Queensland with coolie labor.

A submarine telegraphic cable has been successfully

The Bank of France has further advanced the rate of

discount from 5% to 6 per cent.

The Paris Bourse showed a decline. Rentes were quoted at 68f. 40c. It is reported that France will interpose between Italy

The steamship North Briton, from Quebec, arrived at

Liverpool on the 1st inst. The steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived out

Commercial Intelligence. Consols closed at 92% a 92 15-16 for money. AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales of Illinois Central Railroad shares at 39% a 89% lis. : Erie shares, 23%.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for two days have been 16,000 bales. The market since the last steamer has remained quiet, and sales have been limited at the prices then quoted. The sales to speculators and exporters reached 5,750 bales, the market closing quiet, but irm.

The sales to-day (Tuesday) reach 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, but still unchanged.

MAMCHESTER TRADE REPORT.
The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market or goods and yarns ruling quiet, but firm.

LIVERPOOL BERADSTUFFS MARKET.

The breadstuffs market is generally quiet and firm.
Corn has an upward tendency. Various circulars report.—Flour casier at 27s. a 30s. Wheat quiet and steady,
red Western, 10s. 4d. a 11s. 6d.; red Southern, 12s.; white
Western, 12s. a 12s. 3d.; white Southern, 12s. 6d. a 13s.
Corn is active and advanced 9d.; mixed is quoted at 4ss.
9d.; yeilow, 31s. 6d. a 32s.; white, 35s. a 35s. 6d.

Breadstuffs downward. Sugar firm. Coffee buoyant. Tea quiet for common Congou. Rice quiet. Tallow firm at 49s. Linseed oil steady at 34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is generally dull. Beef is al. Pork quiet. Bacon flat, with a declining ten

Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar firm. Cooffee firmer, with a slight improvement in lower qualities. Rice is steady. Ashes are firm at 33s, a 33s, for pots and pearls. Rosin—common is firmer, but without transactions. Spirits of Turpentine have an upward tendency, and are quoted at 64s.

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—P. Cotton—Sales to-day reach 15,000 bales, including bales to speculators and exporters, the market of rm but unchanged.
Breadstuffs steady. Corn closes firmer.
Provisions dull.
Loxnon, Thursday—Consols closed for money at 92%.
American Specks—The latest sales are Illinois Central

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL.—The ship Henry Clay, from Liverpool for New York, was wrecked off Islay, Scotland. Her crew and passengers were saved.

Arrived from New York—Cyclops, at Oporto; Rhina, at Trieste: Cactus, at Dublin; Cannobus, Parksnool.

[The lines east of Calais have failed to work, conse quently the remainder of our foreign dispatches has not been received, but may be expected this forenoon.]

Netvs from Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11, 1861.

Gen. Anderson left for Washington this aftern brought here this evening.

ceived. Interesting News from the South. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9, 1861

The Memphis papers publish a proclamation from Ben. McCulloch, of Arkansas, dated September 25, calling for three regiments to serve one year. A descatch from Fort Smith says Ben McCelloch is in

want of men, his present force being only 3,500 strong. This would seem to prove that McCulloch is still alive The officers of the Fremont Light Guard deny that the ecruiting offices for that reciment were closed on the announcement of the removal of General Frement, and state that the enlistments are going on rapidly.

A despatch dated New Orleans, Sept. 29, says teamship Niagara and a sloop of war are off Pass Postre, and the steam gunboat Water Witch is inside the A boat from the Water Witch had baided some men at

the telegraph station at the head of the Passes, who carried off the telegraph instruments. Some French naval officers from the corvette Lavoisier, lying at the mouth of the Mississippi river, visited Nov

The Union prisoners ment to New Orleans were escorted to their quarters in that city by a colored company. An xchange of shot and shelis took place on the 20th ult. between a Union man-of-war and the rebel steamer Joy, without any damage being done to either side.

Mansfield Lovell, late of the city of New York, is ap-

pointed a Brigadier General and assigned to duty to The Citizens' Bank of New Orleans are circulating

"fives" cut in two, each piece to represent two and The robel steamer South Carolina had captured a Mexi-

can steamer off Galveston.

A statement in the Galveston News makes the number of Texau troops now in the field 20,000, of which 3,000

or rexan troops new in the need 20,000, or which 3,000 are in Virginia, 4,000 in Western Missouri and Arkansas and 4,000 in Arizona and New Mexico. There is great rejoicing throughout the South over the capture of Inclington and the difficulties of General Fra-

The pending Congressional election is public throughout the robel States. In five States only electoral tickets are

hus far put up. There is a general growl throughout the rebel States as the inefficiency of the mail arrangements.

George Davis and W. T. Porth have been elected Sense tors from North Carolina to the robol Congress. N. Porter, of the First Mich gan regiment, died at Castle Pinckney on the 2d instact of typhoid fever. The health of the other prisoners is said to be good.

General T. H. Brisbane died at Summerville, S. C. on the 23d ult. A couch Quelles regresort had left for Surbly, Va.